changed while the switching state of the other one of two switching elements each of which is the lower arm is kept, as described above.

[0166] Specifically, as illustrated in FIG. **17**, the switching state of the switching element S**4** is changed while the switching state of the switching element S**3** is kept in the ON state even in the fifth example of the modified operation, as with the first example of the modified operation (see the switching states in the "L**1** CHARGE #1" and the "L**1** DISCHARGE #1"). Therefore, the switching loss of the switching element S**3** is reduced while the electrical power converter **33***a* functions as the boost chopper circuit for the first electrical source **31**.

[0167] On the other hand, as illustrated in FIG. **17**, the switching state of the switching element S**3** may be changed while the switching state of the switching element S**4** may be kept in the ON state (see the switching states in the "L**1** CHARGE #1" and the "L**1** DISCHARGE #1"), when an electrical voltage V**1** between both terminals of the lower arms for the first electrical source **31** (namely, an electrical voltage V**1** between the ground line PL and the node N**2**) is equal to or smaller than an electrical voltage V**2** between both terminals of the lower arms for the second electrical source **32** (namely, an electrical voltage V**2** between the node N**1** and the node N**3**). The electrical power which is outputted from the first electrical source **31** is stored in the reactor L**1** (namely, the reactor L**1** is charged), when the switching element S**3** is in the ON state. The electrical power which is stored in the reactor L**1** is supplied (namely, the reactor L**1** discharges), when the switching element S**3** is in the OFF state. Therefore, the switching loss of the switching element S**4** is reduced while the electrical power converter **33***a* functions as the boost chopper circuit for the first electrical source **31**.

[0168] On the other hand, it is preferable that the operation in which the switching state of the switching element S**3** is changed while the switching state of the switching element S**4** is kept in the ON state not be performed, when the electrical voltage V**1** is larger than the electrical voltage V**2** (see an operating condition in the "L**1** CHARGE #2" and the "L**1** DISCHARGE #2"). In other words, it is preferable that a situation where the switching elements S**1** to S**3** are in the OFF state and the switching element S**4** is in the ON state not arise, when the electrical voltage V**1** is larger than the electrical voltage V**2**. One reason is to prevent a charge between sources by which the electrical current flows from the first electrical source **31** to the second electrical source **32** (namely, the second electrical source **32** is charged by the first electrical source **31**), wherein the charge between sources arises when the switching state of the switching element S**3** is changed while the switching state of the switching element S**4** is kept in the ON state under the situation where the electrical voltage V**1** is larger than the electrical voltage V**2**. However, when the charge between sources is allowed, the switching state of the switching element S**3** may be changed while the switching state of the switching element S**4** may be kept in the ON state even under the situation where the electrical voltage V**1** is larger than the electrical voltage V**2** (see the operating condition in the "L**1** CHARGE #2" and the "L**1** DISCHARGE #2").

[0169] In addition, in the fifth example of the modified example, as illustrated in FIG. **17**, the switching state of each of the switching elements S**1** and S**2** is kept in the OFF state. Therefore, the switching loss of each of the switching elements S**1** and S**2** is reduced.

[0170] (4-2-6) Sixth Example of Modified Operation—the First Electrical Source **31** is Used, the Second Relay R**2** is in the ON State and the Vehicle **1** is in the Regeneration State Next, with reference to FIG. **18**, a sixth example of the modified operation, in which the electrical power converter **33***a* operates in the first single operation mode under a situation where the second relay R**2** is in the ON state (moreover, the first relay R**1** is in the ON state) and the vehicle **1** is in the regeneration state. FIG. **18** is a table which illustrates the switching states of the switching elements S**1** to S**4** in the sixth example of the modified operation in which the electrical power converter **33***a* operates in the first single operation mode under the situation where the second relay R**2** is in the ON state (moreover, the first relay R**1** is in the ON state) and the vehicle **1** is in the regeneration state.

[0171] Also in the sixth example of the modified operation, the switching state of one of two switching elements each of which is the upper arm for the first electrical source **31** is changed while the switching state of the other one of two switching elements each of which is the upper arm is kept, as described above.

[0172] Specifically, as illustrated in FIG. **18**, the switching state of the switching element S**2** is changed while the switching state of the switching element S**1** is kept in the ON state (see the switching states in the "L**1** CHARGE #1" and the "L**1** DISCHARGE #1"). The electrical power which is generated by the regeneration is stored in the reactor L**1** (namely, the reactor L**1** is charged), when the switching element S**2** is in the ON state. The electrical power which is stored in the reactor L**1** is supplied (namely, the reactor L**1** discharges), when the switching element S**2** is in the OFF state. Therefore, the switching loss of the switching element S**1** is reduced while the electrical power converter **33***a* functions as the step-down chopper circuit for the first electrical source **31**.

[0173] However, the operation in which the switching state of the switching element S**2** is changed while the switching state of the switching element S**1** is kept in the ON state is preferably performed when the electrical voltage V**1** is equal to or larger than the electrical voltage V**2** (see an operating condition in the "L**1** CHARGE #1" and the "L**1** DISCHARGE #1"). In other words, it is preferable that the operation in which the switching state of the switching element S**2** is changed while the switching state of the switching element S**1** is kept in the ON state not performed when the electrical voltage V**1** is smaller than the electrical voltage V**2**. In other words, it is preferable that a situation where the switching elements S**1** and S**2** are in the ON state and the switching elements S**3** and S**4** is in the OFF state not arise, when the electrical voltage V**1** is smaller than the electrical voltage V**2**. One reason is to prevent the charge between sources by which the electrical current flows from the second electrical source **32** to the first electrical source **31** (namely, the first electrical source **31** is charged by the second electrical source **32**), wherein the charge between sources arises when the switching state of the switching element S**2** is changed while the switching state of the switching element S**1** is kept in the ON state under the situation where the electrical voltage V**1** is smaller than the electrical voltage V**2**. However, when the charge between sources is allowed, the switching state of the switching element S**2** may be changed while the switching state of the